

PUBLISHED DAILY IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, JANEVILLE, WIS.
BY THOMSON & ROBERTS
TERMS OF THE DAILY GAZETTE ARE AS FOLLOWS: CASH
THE CITY, BY CARRIERS, PER NUMBER, .20
MAIL, ONE YEAR, .80
" SIX MONTHS, .40
" THREE MONTHS, .20
A. M. THOMSON. W. H. ROBERTS.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

The News.

General Gillen has utterly routed the rebels in East Tennessee, and driven them nearly fifty miles in great confusion. Hood seems to be quiet and his exact whereabouts is said to be known to the authorities. Price has so thoroughly cleaned out in Missouri that he will probably return to vex her people no more.

New York is in danger in doubt, the world gives it up; and Seymour and McClellan go down to infamy together.

General Meade has restored the colors to several regiments the 30th Wisconsin among others.

Changes are expected in the Cabinet shortly. It is considered certain that Fessenden will be succeeded by Robert J. Walker, who is now in Washington.

The Fifth Congressional District of Michigan, the only doubtful one, has elected R. E. Trowbridge, Republican, over A. C. Baldwin, the present Democratic member, thus making the delegation of six stand unanimously for the Union in the 30th Congress.

It is understood that President Lincoln, in his message, will recommend the abolition of slavery everywhere in the United States immediately and forever.

A Washington paper states that Sherman and Thomas have both been heavily reinforced; and that, while the latter will prevent any damage being done by the rebels in Tennessee or Kentucky, the former is operating in Hood's rear, and will cut off his retreat on any line he can possibly adopt.

Jeff. Davis, in his message, takes ground against the arming of slaves, for the present at least, but advocates the formation of a corps of 40,000 negroes for pioneer and engineering duty.

The rebel Congress is in session, and the members are having hot time over the proposition to arm the slaves. Hangman Foote advocates raising the black flag.

Ohio has elected seventeen out of the nineteen members of Congress. Her soldiers did the job.

Gold closed at 24.

The Jackson County Banker tells the following. "One of the recently drafted men in the town of Almaville in this county, Mr. Elisha Godfrey, hired for a substitute, a son of Mr. Stanford, aged about 16, to whom he gave \$8 acres of his farm and \$200. The boy was taken to La Crosse accepted by the Board of Enrollment, and Mr. Godfrey discharged. Young Stanford was dressed in uniform and sent from La Crosse to Madison, and after about four weeks absence from home, he returned with a certificate of discharge in his pocket. The United States mustering officer at Madison refused to receive him on account of his small stature and slight physical endurance. The result of the affair is that the boy has got 30 acres of land, valued at \$600, with \$200 in money and a good suit of Union blue, for about four weeks' service to his country, the drafted man goes clear and the United States loses an able bodied soldier."

RICHLAND COUNTY.

The Madison Journal says from George S. Graves, Esq., of Sheboygan Falls, who left that place Thursday, we learn that the county gives about 230 majority for McClellan on the home vote.

John E. Thomas, for Senator, on the Copperfield ticket, was somewhat behind. His majority on the home vote will be about 200. There is a chance that the soldiers' vote may defeat him.

The Union men elect three Assemblymen, and the copperheads one.

Janesville Daily Gazette.

VOLUME 8.

JANESVILLE, WIS., SATURDAY, NOV. 12, 1864.

NUMBER 219.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported Expressly for the Gazette.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Glorious News from Ohio!

Unionists have 17 Congressmen!

ONLY 2 COPS. IN THE DELEGATN!

THE SOLDIERS' VOTE!

FROM GRANT'S ARMY.

The Situation Unchanged!

GEN. MEADE ISSUES AN ORDER!

Restoring Certain Regt's their Colors!

MCLELLAN CERTAINLY RESIGN'D!

ITEMS FROM THE SOUTH!

THE REBEL FINANCES!

\$6. in Gold for \$100. in Currency!

Gillen Routz the Rebels in Tenn!

TENN. UNANIMOUS FOR LINCOLN!

Good News from Mobile Bay!

Later from the Southwest!

CAPTURE OF A REBEL WAGON TRAIN!

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO!

THE ELECTIONS.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 11.—The Gazette's dispatch denies the reported execution and burning of Atlanta and destruction of the Chattahoochee and Atlanta R. R.

CHATTANOOGA, November 11.—One of the editors of the Philadelphia Bulletin arrived here from the front and reports that on Monday morning at daylight the enemy attacked our pickets south of Atlanta and killed one and wounded two of the 2d Indiana, but subsequently fell back.

The election on Tuesday was largely in favor of Lincoln.

Wednesday morning the enemy made three attacks on Atlanta, shells being thrown at us as Rolling Mill. The most desperate attack was made on the Rough and Ready road. The enemy's artillery were within one hundred yards of our mortars, and their infantry and dismounted cavalry were within two hundred yards. Our men aroused from their slumbers, quickly manned the defences and soon drove the rebels off. No federal loss.

The enemy, which was part of Young's command, finally retreated towards Macon. Our army is in excellent spirits and well supplied with rations.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—The Times' New Orleans correspondent says our gun boats are watching at the mouth of the Red River for three formidable rebel rafts which were expected to come down as soon as the water should be sufficiently high.

Jeff. Davis' currency has been almost entirely set aside by the rebels; only gold and silver being accepted.

One hundred and fifty carloads of cotton belonging to private individuals, destined for Mexico have been stopped at Galveston, Texas, by order of the rebel General Kirby Smith, only shipments on the rebel government account being permitted.

Some of the people of New Orleans had protested to General Hurlbut against their enrollment for duty as soldiers.

Torpedoes have been placed in the Mississippi along the Louisiana shore by the rebels but they will soon be removed.

From Mobile there is little news. Our gunboats make experiments in shelling the city three hours each day.

THE CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7.—The United States Christian Commission has sent seven delegates, well supplied with hospital stores, medicines and clothing with the fleet which has gone to Savannah, Ga., to bring home prisoners of war.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 10.—The U. S. Sanitary Commission sent an agent and a stock of its supplies with each vessel of the fleet gone to Savannah.

These steamers will bring our paroled men north. The Commission has also made arrangements to alleviate the suffering of these men on their arrival at Annapolis. Large invoices of stores will be sent thence from New York, Baltimore and Washington, and the force of relief agents increased according to the largely augmented demand for their services. Combs, handkerchiefs and towels, and many other articles not furnished by the Government, will be distributed among the men in large quantities.

FROM MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 11.—A gentleman in this city pronounces the attack on Morganza and capture of 1,900 prisoners, reported by the New York World's correspondent, to be false. He was at Morganza four days after the capture was said to have occurred, and heard nothing of it. A steamer from New Orleans as late as the 1st instant, brings such report.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 11.—The rebel Major Wolfe, ordered to be shot in retaliation for the murder of Major Wilson, was yesterday respite fourteen days by General Rosecrans. Subsequently a dispatch was received from the President directing the suspension of the execution of Wolfe till further orders.

The loss of property by the tornado at Chester amounts to about \$50,000. The town of Randolph, 7 miles distant, suffered severely. Nearly all the houses in it were blown down.

FROM SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—The Richmond Sentinel of Wednesday last says a large force of iron clad are in James River below Dutch Gap. It also says the Union soldiers are not yet making any preparations for winter quarters. It is rumored that Grant contemplates movement on Wilmington by way of Weldon, and that he is already sending troops to the latter place.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Late Richmond papers contain the proceedings of the last general Congress. The Judiciary committee were directed to inquire into the expediency of requiring citizens liable to military duty absent from the country not to public business to return and assist in the public defence of the country on pain of imprisonment.

WHEN a man says "I would not be egotistical, he might as well add, "if I could help it."

The surest way of gaining men's respect is to prefer your own approbation to theirs.

Janesville Weekly Gazette.

TERMS PER YEAR, \$3.00
IN ADVANCE.

The Weekly Gazette is now the largest newspaper published in the State, and having the matter published in the DAILY to select from, we challenge comparison with any newspaper in Wisconsin. In consequence of giving the latest news from all quarters, in literary merit and in local information relating to this city and county, we shall spare no pains to make the WEEKLY Gazette worthy of public patronage and support.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—A gentleman from the valley to-day states the larger part of Sheridan's army is in the neighborhood of Winchester while the enemy is at New Market receiving reinforcements. There has been no military movements recently.

FROM MEXICO.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—The Herald has dispatches from Matamoras, Mexico, dated 27 ult. General Cortina has repudiated the Government of the place, having become an imperialist, has been sent on an expedition after his brother who is at the head of a band of guerrillas.

President Juarez is at Chihuahua with 8,000 troops and is said to be fortifying the place with the determination of standing a siege.

At a recent public dinner in Matamoras one of Maximilian's officers gave the toast of the Union of the Southern Confederacy and Mexico, which was received with great applause and the performance by the band of the Bonnie blue flag.

FROM THE GULF.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—The New Orleans Times has advises from Ft. Morgan to Nov. 1. Houses are springing up in every direction about Fort Morgan and Gaines, to be occupied by troops, and a saw mill is in operation at Fort Gaines. The damage done the forts has been repaired and a saw mill is stronger than when the fleet passed them. The health of the troops is improving.

Gen. Bailey has been assigned to Pensacola.

FROM WASHINGTON.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—The Commercial's Washington special insists that General McClellan has resigned his commission in the army and that the resignation was received at the War Department yesterday.

His letter is brief and pointed.

The report of rebel Secretary of Treasury very doubtful. He says he can only obtain 135 dollars in currency equal to six dollars in specie for 100,000 dollars in Confederate bonds.

FROM ARKANSAS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—We learn from Little Rock that Capt. White, of Steele's army on the 23d ult., after a hard fight of four hours, captured an entire rebel train of 35 wagons, 200 horses and 11,000 dollars in money and scattered to the mountain. The force accompanying this train has probably been sent ahead of the main portion of his retreating army by Price with the design of saving it.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—Gold advanced from the decline last night opening at 243 afterwards going down to 239. The fluctuations are attributed to speculative operations.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—The City of Washington sailed to day for Liverpool with seven hundred thousand dollars in specie. The Georgians sailed for Southampton with \$420,000 in specie.

How They Lie.

If good sound lying has been of any avail, the copperheads would most certainly have carried the election for McClellan. Here is what the New York World said of their chances before the election:

Let not a shadow of doubt regarding success rest upon any Democratic mind. We have no desire to mislead our friends, but we assure them that we are convinced that, with a free and full vote, we are certain to succeed.

Our accounts from every portion of the country are unanimous in the report of great Democratic gains in districts where the Republicans have heretofore carried the day, and of decided Democratic majorities in districts where the parties have been about equally divided.

Thousands upon thousands of correspondents have enthusiastically prophesied the election by tremendous majorities of McClellan.

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Dyspepsia, Nervousness, and Debility, Dr. STRICKLAND'S Tonic.—We can recommend those suffering with Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, or Dyspepsia, Nervousness and Debility, to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation, free from alcoholic liquors; it strengthens the whole nervous system; it creates a good appetite, and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility.

For sale by Druggists generally at \$1 per bottle. Prepared by Dr. A. Strickland, 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O.

E. F. Colwell Wholesale agent for Wisconsin.

DIED.

In Union, Nov. 7th, of diphtheria, AMY ELMIRA, youngest child of Henry and Mary Ann Johnson, aged 7 years, 3 months and 5 days.

New Advertisements.

LOST—On Monday last, in this city, three Artificial Teeth on a plate. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at this office.

OCKERY, CROCKERY,

Those who want only White Granite, French China! or Gold Band China, can get them at

WHEELOCK'S

At New York wholesale prices. Those who want only a few Plates, Cup & Saucers, Platter, covered Dish, Pitcher, or any other article, either

Table or Toilet Ware!

Can get them also in New York wholesale prices. This is in consequence of having a large stock on hand on the lake that was imported when Gold was 50 per cent. less than now. Also, also have a large assortment of

LOOKING GLASSES, BIRD CAGES

Father Durkin, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Plate, November 12, 1864. No. 212423.

TAMARINDS—Fresh and nice at PHILADELPHIA DRUGSTORE.

COAL! COAL!—200 tons LACKAWANNA Coal (egg size) about 60 tons LACKAWANNA Coal (chestnut size) and 50 tons MANDON & BALDWIN Coal.

Laughlin Office under First National Bank.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1862.

A Motion to Amend.

The platform offered to the country by the Chicago Convention, declared that, after the failure of four years' war to restore the Union by such experiment it was the sense of the American people to have a cessation of hostilities with a view to holding a convention of all the States. The gentlemen who put forth that platform in August last, can now see what great liars they were when they attempted to speak in behalf of the sovereign people of the United States. The voters of the country last Tuesday, moved to amend the Chicago platform, as follows: Strike out all after the word "resolved," and insert:

"That after four years' failure to restore the Democratic party to power by the experiment of opposition to the war for the maintenance of the Union, during which, under the pretense of jealousy of military necessity, it has abandoned the obligations of patriotism, jeopardized the peace of the free States, encouraged the enemy in the South, instigated foreign intervention, sustained oppression, trampled upon the Constitution, liberty and sacred rights, and impaired the credit and material prosperity of the country, justice, humanity, patriotism, liberty and the public welfare alike demand a cessation of this hostility to the Government, and that it shall have the support of the united American people in the war to suppress the rebellion, to the end that peace may be restored on the basis of the Constitution and the National Union, with all the dignity and rights unimpaired."

After a long debate, this amendment was adopted by the unprecedented majority of over 500,000 votes—such a majority, indeed, as should make any man blush to have it known that he was ever in favor of so vile and lying a platform.

Only 500,000.

The popular majority for Mr. Lincoln on the 8th inst. is the largest ever received by my candidate for the Presidency since the formation of the government, being no less than 500,000 votes. Frank Pierce received almost every electoral vote in 1852; but his majority on the popular vote was only about 60,000. In 1856 there was a majority of over 400,000 against James Buchanan. In 1860 the majority against Mr. Lincoln, of all the votes cast, was over 350,000. But after four years of the severest trial that ever fell to the lot of mortal man, the people rise up in their majesty and almost unanimously invite him to administer their government four years longer. "We are coming, Father Abraham, 500,000 more," was emphatically true last Tuesday; and when you hear a man railing at the rail-splitter, just point him to the verdict of the people.

Hood Believed to be in Tennessee.

(From the Richmond Examiner.)
The war has been transferred from Georgia to Alabama. The Yankees themselves confess this. They say Sherman, on the 27th, was at Galesville, chasing Hood, who was in full retreat to Gadsden. We may easily detect the absurdity of this electing Yankee dispatch, when we look on the map and see that Galesville is in the northern part of Cherokee county, on the Chattooga, an affluent of the Coosa, and that Gadsden is in the southwestern part of the same county, just where the railroad from Jacksonville to Gunter's landing on the Tennessee river crosses the Coosa. A few days ago the Southern papers stated that Beauregard was at Jacksonville with a considerable body of reinforcements for Hood. The two forces doubtless effected a junction four or five days ago, and as Gunter's landing is only some thirty miles from Jacksonville, it is more than probable that Hood and Beauregard are now in Tennessee.

We doubt whether Sherman's whole army, or any large portion of it, is at Galesville. It is much more likely that the main body is moving down the Tennessee river in transports as rapidly as they can be steamed, and that only a corps of observation, consisting principally of cavalry, is kept in Hood's rear.

An Importation of Camels.

A Southampton (England) paper gives the following account of the shipping of female camel and her young one, which lately arrived there, to be sent to New York by the Bremen mail steamer of New York:

They were accompanied by an Arab keeper. By no contrivance could the old camel be induced to cross the gangway from the dock to the ship, although the Arab tried by blows and by coaxing with a bag of oats to get her on board.

The young camel—about the size of a pony, and covered with beautiful soft, silky hair—stuck to his dam. As the tide was about to ebb, the pilot on board the ship became impatient, and called out, "Have the animal shipped." A number of the German passengers on board the New York rushed on shore, and amidst shouts of laughter took the young camel up in their arms and carried him bodily on to the steamer, and the ship was obliged to leave the side of the dock immediately, leaving the she camel behind. The young camel began to cry in the most pitiful manner on being separated from his dam, and the latter, hearing the cries, moaned distressingly; her eyes were moistened with tears, and her head was slowly and solemnly moving to and fro, looking for her young one. At length she was put in a horsebox and slung on board, a steam tug and taken out to the New York, which waited in the stream for her.

LOVE WILL FIND A WAY.—A couple, not one hundred miles from Manchester, carried on their courtship in rather a novel manner. A young man had fallen in love with the daughter of his employer; but, for certain ideas of wealth, a match was opposed by the father. The consequence was the young man was forbidden to visit his employer's house. The old gentleman was in the habit of wearing a cloak; the young couple made him the innocent bearer of their correspondence. The lady pinned a letter inside the lining of the old man's coat every day, and when the father went to the counting house, and threw his off his cloak, the lover took out the lady's epistle, read it, and sent the reply back in the same manner. Love and ingenuity were equally successful.

INSECT DEPREDATORS.—Clean out all the nooks and corners and rubbish heaps and burn them. You will thus destroy the green of many insects that would otherwise prey upon the crops another season. During the winter study the habits, &c., of such insects as are usually found about a farm. Learn when to expect their appearance, and be ready to combat them with the best means of averting their destructive ness.

HOW TO LEAD ANIMALS.—The horse, cow, calves and sheep may be led by making its slipping noise, and fastening it to the lower jaw, passing the rope (which must be small) around the neck and through the nose on the jaw. It is a very easy method of leading a sheep, not being obliged to go behind and will follow right along with no trouble. It costs nothing extra. Try it.—Ex.

Two good second hand pianos for sale cheap at Darling's music store, Myers' Block. Oct 10th 1862.

THE REBEL PLOT.

Confessions of Chas. Walsh—Details of the Plan—the Policy to be Invaded—Prisoners at Camp Douglas to be Set Free—A General Sack of the City Intended.

(From the Chicago Tribune.)

Elsewhere we give an account of the arrest of Charles Walsh on a charge of treason. The ex-Sergeant-at-arms has made a clean breast of it. He is terrified at the extent of his crimes, now that solar second thought supervenes on the excitement of the conspiracy. The confession is perfectly damning, implicating large numbers of opponents in this city, leading members of the Invincible Club, some of them candidates on the copperhead ticket. He confesses to all; yet much more than was supposed. We hope to be able to publish his confession in full to-morrow. The following are the leading features in the conspiracy, to which he admits himself to have been not an unimportant party.

Walsh admits that the mine was to have been sprung two weeks ago, but for various reasons the execution of the plot was postponed till election day. The plan was the very same at first as subsequently, except as to interfering with the election. The internal scheme as last shaped was as follows:

"A force of about 400 men—K. G. C.—buswhackers and guerrillas, were to be assembled here, and with them an attack should have been made on Camp Douglas last evening for the purpose of liberating the rebels confined there. Walsh, with 150 men was to assault the east side of the camp, and another man whose name we may not now furnish, with two hundred, was to take the west side. The operation to be superintended by Marmaduke, who was to have the remaining 250 men as a reserve corps, ready to act wherever wanted.

The programme was to break down the fence and stampede the prisoners, who were ready for the work, having been informed of it in some way least known to themselves. The prisoners were to be armed as rapidly as possible, the garrison overpowered, their arms and artillery secured and the garrison made prisoners. This, it was believed, could easily be done if the attack was made as concerted, and indeed there is little room to hope that it would have been otherwise than successful. The people are disheartened and thoroughly tired of the war. Every man and boy that can carry a musket has been conscripted. The negroes everywhere befriended him, although the fact that he was an escaped Yankee prisoner was probably known to two hundred colored people, including the families of the men who helped him along, not one of whom betrayed him. The slaves, of whom there are many in that section of country, conversed freely with him in regard to their being armed and put in the rebel army, and declared that if they were to be robbed, the stores gutted, and then the principle buildings set fire to. For the purpose of controlling this latter phase of the business, the water-plugs had all been marked, and a force detailed to get the water running so as to empty the mines and exhaust the water supply. The Telegraph wires were to be cut on the first onset, and then fire set to the railroad depots, the elevators, the shipping, &c. To those who their friends were, and they would not fight for men who had enslaved them and robbed them of the rewards of their labor. They assured him that there was a complete understanding among the slaves throughout the South on this subject, and that none of them would fight for their masters. They would be glad of an opportunity to get arms and go over to the Federals in a body. They said they knew who their friends were, and they would not fight for men who had enslaved them and robbed them of the rewards of their labor. They assured him that there was a complete understanding among the slaves throughout the South on this subject, and that none of them would fight for their masters. They would be glad of an opportunity to get arms and go over to the Federals in a body. They said they knew who their friends were, and they would not fight for men who had enslaved them and robbed them of the rewards of their labor. They assured him that there was a complete understanding among the slaves throughout the South on this subject, and that none of them would fight for their masters. They would be glad of an opportunity to get arms and go over to the Federals in a body. They said they knew who their friends were, and they would not fight for men who had enslaved them and robbed them of the rewards of their labor. 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Janesville Daily Gazette.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1862.

A Motion to Amend.

The platform offered to the country by the Chicago Convention, declared that, after the failure of four years' war to restore the Union by such experiment it was the sense of the American people to have a cessation of hostility with a view to holding a convention of all the States. The gentlemen who put forth that platform in August last, can now see what great liars they were when they attempted to speak in behalf of the sovereign people of the United States. The voters of the country last Tuesday, moved to amend the Chicago platform, as follows: Strike out all after the word "resolved," and insert:

"That after four years' failure to restore the Democratic party to power by the experiment of opposition to the war for the maintenance of the Union, during which under the pretense of jealousy of military necessity, it has abandoned the obligations of patriotism, jeopardized the peace of the free States, encouraged the enemy in the South, instigated foreign intervention, sustained oppression, trampled upon the Constitution, liberty and sparing rights, and impaired the credit and material prosperity of the country, justice, humanity, patriotism, liberty and the public welfare alike demand a cessation of this hostility to the Government, and that it shall have the support of the united American people in the war to suppress the rebellion, to the end that peace may be restored on the basis of the Constitution and the National Union, with all the dignity and rights unimpaired."

After a long debate, this amendment was adopted by the unprecedented majority of over 200,000 votes—such a majority indeed, as should make any man blush to have it known that he was ever in favor of so vile and lying a platform.

Only 500,000.

The popular majority for Mr. Lincoln on the 8th inst. is the largest ever received by any candidate for the Presidency since the formation of the government, being no less than 500,000 votes. Frank Pierce received almost every electoral vote in 1852; but his majority on the popular vote was only about 60,000. In 1856 there was a majority of over 400,000 against James Buchanan. In 1860 the majority against Mr. Lincoln, of all the votes cast, was over 350,000. But after four years of the severest trial that ever fell to the lot of mortal man, the people rise up in their majesty and almost unanimously invite him to administer their government four years longer. "We are coming, Father Abraham, 500,000 more," was emphatically true last Tuesday; and when you hear a man railing at the rail-splitter, just point him to the verdict of the people.

Hood Believed to be in Tennessee.

(From the Richmond Examiner.)
The war has been transferred from Georgia to Alabama. The Yankees themselves confess this. They say Sherman, on the 27th, was at Gaylorville, chasing Hood, who was in full retreat to Gadsden. We may easily detect the absurdity of this electioneering Yankee dispatch, when we look on the map and see that Gaylorville is in the northern part of Cherokee county, on the Chattooga, an affluent of the Coosa, and that Gadsden is in the southwestern part of the same county, just where the railroad from Jacksonville to Gunter's Landing on the Tennessee river crosses the Coosa. A few days ago the Southern papers stated that Beauregard was at Jacksonville with a considerable body of reinforcements for Hood. The two forces doubtless effected a junction four or five days ago, and as Gunter's landing is only some thirty miles from Jacksonville, it is more than probable that Hood and Beauregard are now in Tennessee.

We doubt whether Sherman's whole army, or any large portion of it, is at Gaylorville. It is much more likely that the main body is moving down the Tennessee river in transports as rapidly as they can be steamed; and that only a corps of observation, consisting principally of cavalry, is kept in Hood's rear.

An Importation of Camels.

(Southampton (England) paper gives the following account of the shipping of a female camel and her young one, which lately arrived there; to be sent to New York by the Breton mail steamer of New York.)

They were accompanied by an Arab keeper. By no contrivance could the older camel be induced to cross the gangway from the dock to the ship, although the Arab tried by blows and by coaxing with a bag of oats to get her on board. The young camel—about the size of a pony, and covered with beautiful soft, silky hair—stuck to his dam. As the tide was about to turn, the pilot on board the ship became impatient, and called out, "Have the animal shipped?" A number of the German passengers on board the New York rushed on shore, and amidst shouts of laughter took the young camel up in their arms and carried him bodily on to the steamer, and the ship was obliged to leave the side of the dock immediately, leaving the camel behind. The young camel began to cry in the most pitiful manner on being separated from his dam, and the latter, hearing the cries, moaned distressingly; her eyes were moistened with tears, and her head was slowly and solemnly moving to and fro, looking for her young one. At length she was put in a horse box and slung on board steam tug and taken out to the New York, which waited in the stream for her.

LOVE WILL FIND A WAY.—A couple, not one hundred miles from Manchester, carried on their courtship in rather a novel manner. A young man had fallen in love with the daughter of his employer; but, for certain ideas of wealth, a match was opposed by the father. The consequence was the young man was forbidden to visit his employer's house. The old gentleman was in the habit of wearing a cloak; the young couple made him the innocent bearer of their correspondence. The lady pinned a letter inside the lining of the old man's coat every day, and when the father went to the counting house, and threw off his cloak, the lover took out the lady's epistles, read them, and sent the reply back in the same manner. Love and ingenuity were finally successful.

Two good second hand pianos for sale cheap at Darling's music store, Myers' Block.

THE REBEL PLOT.

Confessions of Chas. Walsh—Details of the Plot—The Polls to be Invaded—Prisoners at Camp Douglas to be Set Free—A General Sack of the City Intended.

(From the Chicago Tribune.)

Elsewhere we give an account of the arrest of Charles Walsh on a charge of treason... The ex-Sergeant-at-arms has made a clean breast of it. He is terrified at the extent of his crimes; now that sober second thought supervenes on the excitement of the conspiracy. The confession is perfectly damning, implicating large numbers of copperheads in this city, leading members of the Invincible Club, some of them candidates on the copperhead ticket. He confesses to all; yes much more than was supposed. We hope to be able to publish his confession in full to-morrow. The following are the leading features in the conspiracy, to which he admits himself to have been not an unimportant party...

Walsh admits that the mine was to have been sprung two weeks ago, but for various reasons the execution of the plot was postponed till election day. The plan was the very same at first as subsequently, except as to interfering with the election. The infernal scheme at last shaped was as follows:

A force of about 400 men—K. G. C.'s—bushwhackers and guerrillas, were to be assembled here, and with them an attack should have been made on Camp Douglas last evening for the purpose of liberating the rebels confined there. Walsh, with 150 men was to assault the east side of the camp, and another man whose name we may not now furnish, with two hundred was to take the west side. The operation to be superintended by Marmaduke, who was to have the remaining 50 men as a reserve corps, ready to act wherever wanted. The programme was to break down the fence and stampede the prisoners, who were ready for the work, having been informed of it in some way less known to themselves. The prisoners were to be armed as rapidly as possible, the garrison overpowered, their arms and artillery seized and the garrison made prisoners. This it was believed, could easily be done if the attack was made as concerted, and indeed there is little room to hope that it would have been otherwise than successful, had it not been nipped in the bud by a premature exposure of the whole scheme.

Lieutenant Estabrook informs us that the men would drop in the road from sheer exhaustion, when the rebels struck them with their muskets and compelled them to rise, but only to stagger along a short distance and fall again, giving a short pause and fatigue and loss of blood. Early's army, as it retreated from Sheridan after the battle, was a mere rabble, all organization was lost, and there was no unity except in seeking safety in the same direction. The rebel who took Lieutenant Estabrook prisoner robbed him of the watch on the spot.

My feelings may possibly be imagined as I behold an enormous box constructor, whose hideous head and neck projected some distance into view, showing that he was to make a fatal spring. His direction was certainly toward me; and as he flashed from his position like a thunderbolt, I gave myself up, for no aid could have reached me, fold after fold of the monster would have crushed my strong frame, into a quivering pulp. I fell, seemingly caught in a whirlwind of dust, and a strange, indescribable scuffle ensued. In the midst of this terrible strife, I suddenly became conscious of the presence of a second victim, and even after the time that has elapsed since then, I still recollect with vividness the thought shot across my mind, that this second victim was Capt. Grant, my noble companion. At last, after being thus whirled about for several seconds, each second seeming to be interminable, there ensued a lull, a stillness as of death, and I opened my eyes, expecting to look upon those unexplored landscapes which are seen only in the country beyond the tomb. Instead of that, I saw Capt. Grant leveling his rifle towards me, while, standing beside and behind him, were the blacks in every conceivable attitude of the most intense suspense.

In a moment I comprehended all. The huge serpent had struck a young buffalo cow, between which and him I had unluckily placed myself at the moment of spring upon the elephant. A most singular good fortune had attended me, however, for, instead of being crushed into a mangled mass with the unfortunate cow, my left forearm only had been caught in between the buffalo's body and a single fold of the constructor. The limb laid just in front of the shoulder at the root of the neck, and thus had a soft bed of flesh, into which it was jammed, as it were, by the immense pressure of the serpent's body that was iron-like in hardness.

As I saw Grant about to shoot a terror took possession of me, for if he refrained I might possibly escape, after the boy released his folds from the dead cow. But should he fire and strike the reptile, it would, in its convulsions, crush or drag me to pieces. Even as the idea came to me I betheld Grant pause. He appeared to fully comprehend all. He could see how I was situated, that I was still living, and that my deliverance depended on the will of the constructor. We could see every line on each other's face, so close were we, and I would have shouted or spoken, or whispered to him, had I dared, but the boy's head was within a few inches of mine, and the wink of an eyelid would perhaps settle my doom; so I stared, like a dead man, at Grant and at the blacks.

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Presently the serpent began gradually to relax his folds, and after re-tightening them several times as the crushed buffalo quivered, he unwound one fold entirely. Then he paused. The next iron-like hand was the one that held me prisoner; and as I felt it little by little unclasp, my spirit soared. I could see every line on each other's face, so close were we, and I would have shouted or spoken, or whispered to him, had I dared, but the boy's head was within a few inches of mine, and the wink of an eyelid would perhaps settle my doom; so I stared, like a dead man, at Grant and at the blacks.

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THIRTY DAYS IN DIXIE.

Negro Sentiment about Fighting for the Rebels.

The Boston Journal of a recent date says:

"Lieutenant Henry L. Estabrook, of Dorchester, belonging to the 26th Massachusetts regiment, who was captured by the enemy during Sheridan's first battle with Early in the Shenandoah Valley, at Berryville, on the 19th of September, but by the extent of his crimes, now that sober second thought supervenes on the excitement of the conspiracy. The confession is perfectly damning, implicating large numbers of copperheads in this city, leading members of the Invincible Club, some of them candidates on the copperhead ticket.

He confesses to all; yes much more than was supposed. We hope to be able to publish his confession in full to-morrow. The following are the leading features in the conspiracy, to which he admits himself to have been not an unimportant party...

At the earliest possible moment after our camp had been pitched, a hunt was set afire and Capt. Grant, myself and some attendants were soon making our way to the path... There were no animals there when we arrived, except a few hippopotami, and we were, therefore, obliged to wait the coming of some more plentiful game. Our patience, however, was severely taxed; and after a long delay, we were about to "bag" a hippopotamus, when one of our attendants, perched in a tree about half a mile distant, began waving his blanket. This was a signal that game was approaching. We immediately drew cover, and awaited the coming up of the latter.

We were not delayed long, for presently a long column of animals, from the elephant to the hoo-doo, appeared in view, trotting at a good pace to the river. Their flanks were soon presented to us, and each selecting his object, fired. McCall shot a fine young buffalo cow, whilst Capt. Grant was equally successful with a hoo-doo, and several spears, cast by our attendants, stopped the career of one or two different animals of the herd.

At this juncture, however, occurred an unexpected adventure, that finished our sport for that day. I had sprung forward immediately after firing, in order to obtain a fair shot at a huge elephant that I wanted to bring down on account of his immense tusks. I got the desired aim, and pulled the trigger of my second barrel. At the moment of my doing so a wild cry of alarm, uttered by one of the blacks, called my attention. Glancing round, my eye chanced to range up into the foliage of the tree beneath which Capt. Grant and myself had lain for several hours previous.

My feelings may possibly be imagined as I behold an enormous box constructor, whose hideous head and neck projected some distance into view, showing that he was to make a fatal spring. His direction was certainly toward me; and as he flashed from his position like a thunderbolt, I gave myself up, for no aid could have reached me, fold after fold of the monster would have crushed my strong frame, into a quivering pulp. I fell, seemingly caught in a whirlwind of dust, and a strange, indescribable scuffle ensued.

In the midst of this terrible strife, I suddenly became conscious of the presence of a second victim, and even after the time that has elapsed since then, I still recollect with vividness the thought shot across my mind, that this second victim was Capt. Grant, my noble companion. At last, after being thus whirled about for several seconds, each second seeming to be interminable, there ensued a lull, a stillness as of death, and I opened my eyes, expecting to look upon those unexplored landscapes which are seen only in the country beyond the tomb. Instead of that, I saw Capt. Grant leveling his rifle towards me, while, standing beside and behind him, were the blacks in every conceivable attitude of the most intense suspense.

It is to be noted that the second victim was Capt. Grant, my noble companion. At last, after being thus whirled about for several seconds, each second seeming to be interminable, there ensued a lull, a stillness as of death, and I opened my eyes, expecting to look upon those unexplored landscapes which are seen only in the country beyond the tomb. Instead of that, I saw Capt. Grant leveling his rifle towards me, while, standing beside and behind him, were the blacks in every conceivable attitude of the most intense suspense.

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1861.

National and State Thanksgiving.

By the President of the United States of America
A PROCLAMATION.

It has pleased Almighty God to prolong our Nation life another year, fulfilling his will. His goodness and clemency are manifested in every nation, and throughout the world; and we are constrained to thank the ever merciful who is over our household. His bounties are manifold. He yearly bathes us well in all our afflictions; their source is in the sins of the people; but he is kind and merciful, and we are constrained to thank him for his goodness.

Now, therefore, I Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do hereby appoint the last Thursday in November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, to be observed by all my fellow citizens, whether or they may then be, a day of thanksgiving and prayer to Almighty God, the merciful Creator and Ruler of the Universe, for his goodness and clemency to my fellow citizens abroad, that on that occasion they do very humbly humble themselves in the dust, and then offer up penitential and fervent prayers and supplications to the Great Disposer of events, for a return of the blessings of health, happiness, and harmony throughout the land which it is pleased him to assign a dwelling place for ourselves and our posterity throughout all generations.

In testimony whereof, I have set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, this 29th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand and the Independence of the United States, eighteen hundred.

By the President,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

W. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

By the Governor of the State of Wisconsin.

A PROCLAMATION.

Another year has passed; its trials, its victories, its reverses, its punishments, its blessings, have been recorded. In every country there are reasons for thankfulness, but none manifest are the reasons for thankfulness and pride to our for his wonderful goodness to the children of men. For the many tokens of Divine favor, the many blessings of health, happiness, and prosperity, the people of Wisconsin have great reason to be thankful. Pestilence and famine have been kept from us. The labor of the miner, the mariner, the merchant, and the husbandman, have been rewarded. The love of God and of salvation, and of worshipping God according to the dictates of conscience have been enjoyed by all.

The honor and glory of Wisconsin have been most nobly vindicated by our sons on many a battlefield. When our brothers have been arrested, an Alabamian has given to their hearts and strong minds to defend them.

The free institutions established by our fathers have been protected and preserved, and a wicked and ungodly party has been defeated.

While the people of our sister States have suffered from the devastations caused by floods, mud, and pestilence, our people have shown great elasticity, for they did not shrink from the pestilence, nor did they give up their homes to move to another. His loving kindness, His constant care and abundant mercy, we should with grateful hearts thank and praise him.

Therefore James T. Lewis, Governor of the State of Wisconsin, in accordance with the usual custom, has issued the following Proclamation, and affixes thereto the seal of the State.

I, James T. Lewis, Governor of the State of Wisconsin, do hereby proclaim, on this 22d day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, that the following is my Proclamation:

James T. Lewis, Governor of Wisconsin.

By the Governor, Secretary of State.

AT CAMP'S DRUG STORE.

CHLORIDE ZINC,

A Powerful Disinfectant

and disinfectant, used to neutralize the noxious effluvia from Drains, Sink, Water Closets, &c., will immediately

ARREST THE DECAY

and odor of vegetable or animal decomposition. Manufactured and for sale by J. H. CAMP, Apothecary.

GENTLEMEN'S Shoulder Braces, Gads Ladies' Shoulder Braces and Shirt Supporters, at Camp's Drug Store.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of single and double TRUSSES and SUPPORTERS, at Camp's Drug Store.

WINES—Druggists' and Grocers', Wadding, Upholsterers and Dealers, at Camp's Drug Store.

CONGRESS AND EMPIRE WATER, at Camp's Drug Store.

25 BBLS. CARBON OIL, for sale at the latest bidding price by the barrel.

E. F. COVELL, Philad'lph. Drug Store.

RAILROAD LANTERNS, of the latest pattern, for Kerosene oil, just received at the Philadelphia Drug Store.

KEROSENE LAMPS, at reduced prices, at the Philadelphia Drug Store, dawtst 50

30 GROSS Kerosene Chimneys at wholesale, at the Philadelphia Drug Store.

FAIRY ARTICLES—A large assortment for salaried figures, at E. F. COVELL, Philadelphia Drug Store.

DYE STUFFS—A good assortment of the best quality, for sale at the Philadelphia Drug Store.

MURCHEST TEA in TOWN, price and quality considered, may be had at the Philadelphia Drug Store, dawtst 60

PALETT POWDERS—A superior article, for sale at the Philadelphia Drug Store.

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, Painters' Articles, &c., for sale as cheap as the cheapest and of a good quality, at the Philadelphia Drug Store.

GENERAL CLOTHING, for sale at the Philadelphia Drug Store.

WOOD CHOPPERS WANTED—We want two good wood choppers immediately, to work in our lumber yard, and the wages to be in the last timber in Rock county. Inquire of C. Whitington's Jewelry Store, octth 1861. SMITH & WHITINGTON.

PIANOFORTE FOR SALE—A fine grand Model Piano for sale very low by W. H. Haynes, Room in Lapham's Block, 2d story, Janth 1861.

ASSETS, Oct. 1, 1861, \$350,000

PROFIT, purely mutual. Employment for a year non-forfeiting, \$1000 a month, or rates from 10 to 20 per cent, less than most of the eastern companies.

A. W. KELLOGG, S. D. DAIGER, Pres.

J. G. MCKINLEY, General Agent.

WILLARD MERRILL, S. T. LOCKWOOD,

Agent, Janth, 1861.

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS!

180 South Water Street,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

L. V. NIXON, W. NORTON, G. L. SCOTT, J. H. NORTON.

The above having formed a partnership for the purpose of transacting a General Commission business, their services, Consignments solicited. Also orders for the purchase of Grafs &c.

LAWTON Advances Made

on Flour, Grain, Provisions, &c., &c., when desired, octth 1861.

MUSIC!

Mrs Margaret B. West, teacher of the

PIANO FORTE & MELODEON.

Residence at Mr. J. H. Ball's corner Franklin and 70th Streets.

THE WOOD CONSUMING

PUBLIC—The subscribers having purchased four Wood-cutting Machines prepared to cut wood for 40 ft. in quantity of four cords and upwards at reasonable rates. Order from Mr. Harvey's Emporium. East side of the corner of Public & Avenue. West side will receive attention.

NEAT & HARRIS,

REMOVAL—DR. HALE has re-

moved his Throat and Lung Institute to

Franklin Street, over Cudell's Drugstore.

Franklin Street, over Cudell's Drugstore.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

Drugs and Medicines.

LAMPS! LAMPS! LAMPS!

CHEAP!

BEAUTIFUL AND SERVICEABLE!

Just received at

A. Palmer & Son's

DRUG & GROCERY STORES!

West Milwaukee St.

We are now receiving the largest and most complete assortment of new and beautiful patterns of

Lamps, Shades, Burners,

Lanterns, chandeliers, &c., direct from the manufacturers in New York, ever before offered in this market, which we will sell at less prices than can be bought for wholesale in Chicago or Milwaukee. Our prices for lamps range

From 35 Cents to 10 Dollars Each, and comprise every style of Kitchen, hall, stand, hanging, side and

PARLOR LAMPS!

Lanterns, very superior, new and clean. Shades, all styles and prices. Glass, crystal, in all sizes and descriptions. New style Burners, both with and without chimneys.

Fifty barrels of Beer celebrated.

WHITE KEROSENE OIL!

Notwithstanding the recent great advance in gold and silver and all other articles, we are still offering our imitative stock of

DRUGS and GROCERIES.

Baileys, Oils, &c., at less than Chicago wholesale prices.

Janesville, Nov. 10, 1861. A. PALMER.

SEASONABLE REMEDIES.

Beach's Cordial,

Treat's Anodyne Cordial,

Camp's Blackberry Syrup,

Pognat's Anodyne Cordial,

Ford's Tonic Cordial,

Perry Davis' Pain Killer,

Jugue's Carmiatic Balsam,

Graeserberg Dysentry Syrup,

Radley's Ready Relief,

Winslow's Soothing Syrup,

Blackman's Healing Balsam,

McCormick's Cholera Specific,

Ellis' Willow Charcoal,

Sloan's Instant Relief,

Brown's Essence Jamaica Ginger,

Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture,

AT CAMP'S DRUG STORE.

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A Powerful Disinfectant

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PIANO FORTE & MELODEON.

Residence at Mr. J. H. Ball's corner Franklin and 70th Streets.

JOHN JANESVILLE GAZETTE, BY CAMP & CO.,
DANIEL & THOMAS DAVIS.

JANESVILLE, Nov. 12, 1861.
We make up prices as follows:
WHEAT—Milling 1.65@75¢ shipping 1.25@1.00.
POUNDS—At retail, \$1.50 per 100 lbs.
RYE—1.00@1.10.
BARLEY—Prime samples \$1.25@1.40; common to
fair 1.00@1.20.
CORN—1.00@1.20.
OATS—1.00@1.20.
BEANS—Fair to prime white at \$1.00@1.20.
POTATOES—1.00@1.20.
TIMOTHY SEED—per 100 lbs. 75¢@95¢.
FLAX SEED—per 100 lbs. 125¢@135¢.
BUTTER—Square at 10 lbs. 50¢ to choice roll
EGGS—Fresh 12¢@13¢ per dozen.
HIDES—Green 60¢@70¢ per lb.
SHEEP SKIN—Rams at 75¢@80¢ per lb.
WOOL—Rams at 3.50¢@3.80¢ per lb. for unshorn.
DRYED HOGS—First best 11.50¢.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 12.
FLOUR—Dull and drooping. 100@100@100 for extra
state; 110@115 for B. & H.

WHEAT—Dull and drooping. 225 for Chicago
spring; 250 amber Michigan.

PORK—Dull. 22@23@24 for meat.

GOLD—Closed 2.14.

MILWAUKEE MARKETS.

Milwaukee, Nov. 12.
FLOUR—Store stocks but 25 lower. Sales 100 lbs
exclusive while winter at 0.25; 100 lbs country ex-
tra at 8.00@8.50 bushels, do. 8.50¢.

Miscellaneous.

E. S. BARROWS has the pleasure
of announcing the following list of

PARLOR COAL STOVES

for the trade of 1861-2, which comprises the leading
stoves of the year:

P. P. Stewart's Gas Burner,

MORNING GLORY,

LITTLEFIELD'S Parlor Furnaces,

EMPIRE GAS BURNER,

CHURCH'S GAS BURNER,

MORNING LIGHT,

SEAVEY'S GAS BURNER.

Also a choice collection of

CHEAP COAL STOVES !!

all of which will be found on exhibition at his store,
and for which orders are solicited. Owing to a very
great demand some of the above are already exhausted.

Orders received for Littlefield Furnaces, also Seavey's
Furnaces for heating houses.

—

VERY IMPORTANT.

I have in stock a clear and very effective Window
Blind Lock, by which the blind is securely fastened so
that it cannot be opened from the outside.

E. S. BARROWS.

COMMISSION HOUSE.

J. D. SKINNER & CO.,

Commission Merchants

AND PRODUCE DEALERS;

205 Kinzie St., Corner Dearborn, Chicago,

Buy and sell all kinds of Wheat, Rice, Corn, Oats,
Barley, Oats, Hops, Hogs, Bacon, Bulk Meats, Salt,
Butter, Cheese, Lard, Tallow, Grease, Peathers, Tobacco,
Baked Fruits, Hides,

Gum Stocks & Produce in General,

Purchase on credit, at low' st market prices, every
description of Merchant's, Flour, Groceries, Bacon, etc.

65mydawly.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—A large tract of land

in Janesville, situated 1.2 miles west of the

Post Office, just outside the city limits.

The farm contains 100 acres of choice land.

The buildings are

new, convenient and commodious.

A large stock of

two large cisterns, fruit and ornamental trees,

shrubbery, &c. Terms made easy. Will exchange

this property for desirable property in need

of it.

For further particulars inquire of the subscriber at

the new woolen factory, or of M. P. Cowell, Jr., Re-

alt, 230mydawly.

FOR SALE—A valuable farm of

400 acres, this farm is located about one mile

from town, Grant Co., Wis., is comprised of prairie

and good timber, well fenced, with good brick Divid-

ing House, large barn, carriage house, etc. Has

plenty of room for a family, and is well adapted

for a large family.

Students may enter at any time, as they are expe-

rienced.

The practical course consists of instructions in

Practical Agriculture,

for which purpose Business is especially fitted to the

local institution of recty.

Business hours from 9 A. M. to 12 M. and from 1 to

4 P. M., and from Oct. 1 to May 14, from 7 A. M. to 12

M. and from 1 to 4 P. M. to those who are

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COMMERCIAL.

Business Cards.

S. L. LORD, Physician and Surgeon, Office in May's block opposite the Myers House, Residence on Court Street, Milwaukee East of Christ Church.

Oct. 21, 1864.

JANESVILLE, Nov. 12, 1864.

We make up prices as follows:

WHEAT—Milling 1.60/lb. shipping 1.25/lb. 1.00.

FLOUR—Spring at retail, \$4.50 per 100 lbs.

BARLEY—Pilsner samples \$1.25/lb. 1.40; common to 1.60/lb. 1.80.

CORN—Etc. 65c/lb.

OATS—Pills to prime white at \$1.00/lb. 1.25.

POTATOES—50¢/lb.

TOMATOES—Seed—per lb. 50¢/lb. 50¢/lb.

FLAX SEED—Per lb. 50¢/lb. 50¢/lb.

BUTTER—Same as 50¢/lb. to choice roll.

Eggs—Fresh 25¢/doz. per doz.

RIDES—Green 12¢/lb. 13¢/lb.

SHIRT FEELS—Range from 75¢ to 25¢ each.

WOOL—Ruggs at \$5.00/lb. 1.80/lb. for washable.

DRESSED HOGS—Pigs best 11.50.

BEANS—Pills to prime white at \$1.00/lb. 1.25.

ONIONS—50¢/lb.

WILLARD MERRILL, Attorney at Law and United States Post Commissioner, Office, Lamp's Block, Janesville, Wis.

J. J. BARROWS, Physician and Surgeon, office and residence corner of Academy and Wall streets, certidwrit.

M. E. JOHNSON, Dentist, Office in Janesville & Second, over the Rock County Bank, Janesville, Wis.

JHN. WINANS, Attorney and Counselor at Law, office under Central Bank, Janesville, Wis., Aug. 20, 1864.

NEW YORK MARKET.

[By Telegraph.]

New York, Nov. 12.

PLUM—Bull and drooping, 10.00/lb. 10.00/lb. extra state, 11.00/lb. 11.00/lb.

WHEAT—Bull and drooping, 2.25/lb. for Chicago

spring, 2.50/lb. for Michigan.

PORK—Bull, 30¢/lb. 30¢/lb. for meat.

GOLD—Closed 2.44.

MILWAUKEE MARKET.

[By Telegraph.]

Milwaukee, Nov. 12.

PLUM—More active but less lower. Sales 100 bbls.

exchequer white winter at 2.00, 2.00/lb. bulk country extra.

at 8.00/lb. 8.00/lb. do. 8.00/lb.

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EMPIRE GAS BURNER,

CHURCH'S GAS BURNER,

MORNING LIGHT,

SEAVEY'S GAS BURNER,

... also a choice collection of

CHEAP COAL STOVES !!

all of which will be found on exhibition at his stores and for which orders are received. Order is very large and the above can only be furnished to order, and orders can only be filled in their turn. Orders ready for Littlefield's Furnaces, also Seavey's Furnaces for heating houses.

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VERY IMPORTANT.

I have in stock a cheap and very effective Window Lock, by which the billet is easily fastened so that it cannot be opened from the outside.

E. S. BARROWS.

COMMISSION HOUSE.

J. D. SKINNER & CO.,

Commission Merchants

AND PRODUCE DEALERS;

206 Kinzie St., Corner Dearborn, Chicago,

Buy and sell all kinds of Wheat, Rice, Corn, Oats, Barley, Beans, Hops, Hops, Bacon, Bulk Meats, Salt, Butter, Oil, Soap, Yellow, Grapes, Peaches, Pears, Dried Fruits, etc.

GUNNY SACKS & PRODUCT IN General.

Purchase on order, at lowest market price, every description of Merchandise, Flour, Green, Bacon, etc., etc. etc.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

V FOR SALE—A valuable farm of

500 acres.

This farm is located about one mile

from Newell, Grant Co., Wis., comprising

the best land and the best buildings.

Large house, large barn, carriage house, &c. Has plenty of living water upon it, the location is beautiful.

There is a large amount of timber, two large chestnut fruit and ornamental trees, shrubbery, etc. Terms made easy. Will exchange this property or pay double property in or near this city.

For further particulars inquire of the subscriber at the new woolen factory, or Mr. P. C. Cowell, Jr., or Mr. A. Whitehead.

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FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE

COMPANY!

Who take pleasure in placing their machines before the public and unhesitatingly say they are the best in the world, especially and publicly challenge machines of any and all manufacturers to do a larger range of work as can readily be done on one of these machines, they make!

FOUR DIFFERENT STITCHES.

MISS L. A. DEVIN is not selling

out to our business as reported, but having the largest stock of needles, etc., in the city, we can supply you with all the goods you can get in our market place.

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